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Questions Booklet

January 2002



English 33

Part B: Reading

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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January 2002

English 33

Part B: Reading

Questions Booklet

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part B: Reading contributes 50% of the total English 33 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and 8 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

Time: 2 hours. This examination was developed to be completed in 2 hours; however, you may take an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to complete the examination.

Instructions

- Be sure that you have an English 33 Questions Booklet **and** an English 33 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

Which of the following months has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.



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I. Read the short story on pages 2 to 5 of your Readings Booklet, and answer questions 1 to 8.

1. In lines 4 to 10, Findlay's behaviour suggests that he
 - A. prefers not to look like an office worker
 - B. believes being clean is healthy
 - C. wants to impress women
 - D. does not attempt to fit in

2. That Findlay's co-workers considered him "odd" (line 20) suggests that they resented his
 - A. choice to be solitary
 - B. father's ailing health
 - C. friendship with Angus
 - D. natural mechanical aptitude

3. The description of Findlay as being "intimidated" by the carburetor's valves and floats (lines 39 to 40) **most strongly** suggests that Findlay
 - A. is disdainful of others
 - B. doubts his own ability
 - C. fears being made fun of
 - D. is always absent-minded

4. In the context of lines 59 to 69, Findlay's confusion when the woman with the dog is waving to him is **most likely** a reflection of Findlay's
 - A. insensitivity
 - B. indifference
 - C. intolerance
 - D. insecurity

Continued

5. That Findlay associates the heron with the beauty and mystery of the woman is **most evident** in
- A. “she strode through the park with an ease that Findlay admired” (lines 63–64)
 - B. “She was there, by the duck pond; and she was waving him over” (line 66)
 - C. “Findlay couldn’t believe it; her hair, damp, falling just like that; and so close, her hand still clutching his arm; and the heron” (lines 74–75)
 - D. “Startled by the noise, the heron lifted its head and unfurled its wings; ready to fly in an instant” (lines 78–79)
6. The details in lines 106 to 115 suggest Findlay’s
- A. appreciation for nature
 - B. uncertainty about his future
 - C. resentment toward his co-workers
 - D. attraction to the woman in the park
7. The heron’s significance in this story is that it symbolizes
- A. nature
 - B. success
 - C. freedom
 - D. romance
8. In this story, the writer’s focus is **most clearly** revealed through the details of the
- A. ridicule of the mechanics
 - B. acrobatics of the skateboarders
 - C. impending death of Findlay’s father
 - D. friendship between Findlay and Angus

II. Read the excerpt from a book on pages 6 to 9 of your Readings Booklet, and answer questions 9 to 16.

- 9.** In lines 14 to 18, the writer refers to “increasing affluence and decreasing leisure time” as a “paradox” because the average worker is
- A.** working longer to gain leisure
 - B.** working harder for promotions
 - C.** accepting a higher cost of living
 - D.** acquiring a wide range of luxury goods
- 10.** Linder’s term “‘consumption time’” (lines 55 to 56) refers to the contemporary trend toward increased
- A.** focus on physical fitness
 - B.** purchasing of recreational clothing
 - C.** concern with decreasing prosperity
 - D.** numbers of women in the workforce
- 11.** The writer considers that “the large-scale entry of women into the labor force” (lines 73 to 74) indicates a trend toward
- A.** a decline in family values at the expense of workplace efficiency
 - B.** acquiring financial freedom at the expense of free time
 - C.** workers accepting too much responsibility for less pay
 - D.** spending more time at home and less time at work
- 12.** The statement “The freedom to do something has become the obligation to do something” (lines 163 to 165) is a criticism of the
- A.** political motives of society
 - B.** inactive state that leads to boredom
 - C.** tendency to lengthen the workweek
 - D.** trend toward compulsive leisure behaviour

Continued

13. According to the writer, a contemporary list of “dutiful recreations” (line 167) excludes
- A. self-improvement
 - B. competition
 - C. skill-testing
 - D. relaxation
14. In line 249, “superfluous” means
- A. useful
 - B. effective
 - C. unnecessary
 - D. inappropriate
15. The statement “oratory has been killed by the thirty-second sound bite” (lines 254 to 255) suggests that
- A. people can no longer distinguish between political parties
 - B. media use of technology has diminished political skill
 - C. politicians are no longer required to make promises
 - D. politicians are not interested in technology
16. The excerpt implies that technology has a negative effect because it
- A. has destroyed the incentive to develop personal job skills
 - B. requires people to perform beyond their capabilities
 - C. has become too expensive for the average worker
 - D. requires management of qualified professionals

III. Read the first draft of Robin’s article on pages 10 and 11 of your Readings Booklet, and answer questions 17 to 22.

17. In line 2, Robin changed “factories” to “inventors” in order to
- A. provide interest
 - B. correct faulty tense
 - C. correct exaggeration
 - D. achieve precise usage
18. The change from “smarter” to “more efficient” in line 4 corrects the misleading notion that
- A. newer is better
 - B. devices can think
 - C. slang is appropriate
 - D. designers are inventive
19. In revising line 14, Robin corrected an error by capitalizing “Luddites.” Robin should also capitalize
- A. “designers” in line 3
 - B. “laptop computer” in line 7
 - C. “social studies” in line 13
 - D. “techno-junkies” in line 17
20. A punctuation error that has escaped Robin’s attention is the
- A. apostrophe in “year’s” (line 4)
 - B. comma after “example” (line 7)
 - C. apostrophe in “it’s” (line 15)
 - D. period after “productively” (line 24)

Continued

21. The phrase “whether working or playing” has been added to the sentence in lines 27 to 28 in order to
- A. provide exceptions
 - B. qualify meaning
 - C. inject humour
 - D. extend length
22. The revision in the last sentence (lines 28 to 29) shows Robin’s effort to
- A. correct usage and improve tone
 - B. leave the reader less confused
 - C. get to the point more quickly
 - D. avoid technical language

IV. Read the poem on page 12 of your Readings Booklet, and answer questions 23 to 30.

- 23.** The clergyman tells the men to burn the boards (lines 10 to 11) because, as he sees it,
- A.** the boards are no longer useful
 - B.** the people no longer need them
 - C.** sacred items must not be misused
 - D.** burning cleanses the island of the past
- 24.** Luke's uneasiness suggests that his attitude toward the clergyman is one of
- A.** scorn
 - B.** respect
 - C.** distrust
 - D.** curiosity
- 25.** The word "sanctuary" (line 24) is an appropriate word choice for a house that
- A.** shelters a child
 - B.** allows all to enter
 - C.** is without luxuries
 - D.** is modern and spacious
- 26.** A shift in Luke's understanding is introduced in the lines
- A.** "young gulls swayed / above the sun-grazed swell" (lines 5–6)
 - B.** "Luke's brother came / in the big white skiff / and took the wood away" (lines 14–16)
 - C.** "until that morning / when he heard the meek cry / of his brother's firstborn" (lines 21–23)
 - D.** "as dawn stroked window glass / and kettle mist ascended / to the sturdy beams" (lines 26–28)

Continued

27. The impression created by the pattern of images in the poem changes from
- A. one of endings to one of beginnings
 - B. one of anger to one of fear
 - C. the natural to the unnatural
 - D. the primitive to the civilized
28. In lines 21 to 28, Luke's attitude toward his experience becomes **primarily** one of
- A. awe
 - B. envy
 - C. disbelief
 - D. puzzlement
29. The title of the poem refers **most clearly** to the consecration of the
- A. island by the rocky shore
 - B. white boat by the journey
 - C. garden by the lingering mist
 - D. new house by the birth of the baby
30. In the poem, the use of words such as "ghosted" (line 8), "anointed" (line 20), and "ascended" (line 27) reinforces the relationship between that which is spiritual and that which is
- A. pleasant
 - B. unselfish
 - C. earthbound
 - D. disheartening

- V. Read the essay on pages 13 to 15 of your Readings Booklet, and answer questions 31 to 40.
31. The contrast in the statements “Reading becomes an effort. Television is a spectator sport” (lines 11 to 12) suggests the writer’s belief that
- A. reading is monotonous; whereas, television is entertaining
 - B. reading requires action; whereas, television is a passive activity
 - C. reading demands attention; whereas, television develops patience
 - D. reading stimulates intelligence; whereas, television clouds understanding
32. The statement “Ripeness is all, freshness is all” (line 37) refers to the writer’s **ultimate** desire to
- A. have experiences as exciting as those in books
 - B. read more challenging material
 - C. stay forever young at heart
 - D. be current with the times
33. The fact that the writer’s Russian friend had new worlds opened for him to see but is now visually impaired (lines 41 to 52) is an example of
- A. contradiction
 - B. symbolism
 - C. metaphor
 - D. irony

Continued

34. Read the following lines, and answer the question below:

“other writers who had other upsetting visions” (lines 61–62)

“there had to be new ways of saying the old things”
(lines 67–68)

“a writer who has his own way of saying things” (line 69)

“another angle of life; again the new planet” (lines 69–70)

In context, the quotations above suggest that the writer is aware that literature has the power to

- A. extend and enrich the reader’s world
 - B. illustrate differences in writers’ skills
 - C. stimulate competition among writers
 - D. create an elite group of readers
35. The writer believes that reading non-fiction is similar to watching television in that
- A. both cause deep relaxation
 - B. neither requires insightful thinking
 - C. neither stimulates creative thinking
 - D. both activate an emotional response
36. The writer believes that failing to engage one’s imagination through reading can result **mainly** in a loss of
- A. a meaningful spiritual practice
 - B. insight into the human condition
 - C. a passionate, joyful experience of life
 - D. understanding and support from friends
37. The executive mentioned at the end of the selection (lines 91 to 99) is in an emotional state of
- A. anger
 - B. despair
 - C. distraction
 - D. nervousness

Continued

38. The description of the executive (lines 91 to 99) develops the idea present in the quotation
- A. “Language, just words, is making the miracle” (line 20)
 - B. “I can see that the person who keeps stimulating his or her imagination . . . never grows old in the heart” (lines 38–40)
 - C. “I had got my first taste of real writing. I was excited” (lines 60–61)
 - D. “They’re good if they make me want to write. Or excite my imagination” (lines 86–87)
39. An example of a paradox faced by someone who loves reading is found in the quotation
- A. “I had to get to the end of the book. Yet I did not want the book to end” (lines 64–65)
 - B. “there was nothing new for a writer to say, but there had to be new ways of saying the old things” (lines 67–68)
 - C. “the longing to read something that will not only stir me, but give back to me the unspoiled freshness of imagination that I had as a child” (lines 76–78)
 - D. “They’re good if they make me want to write. Or excite my imagination” (lines 86–87)
40. The main idea of the selection is expressed **most directly** in the quotation
- A. “‘In fact, we should be worrying about whether reading is on the way out’ ” (lines 4–5)
 - B. “Reading becomes an effort. Television is a spectator sport” (lines 11–12)
 - C. “The greatest wonder of humankind is probably the development of language” (lines 20–21)
 - D. “I had discovered reading and what it could do for the free, fresh imagination and how it could enlarge the whole world of wonders” (lines 32–33)

VI. Read the poem on pages 16 and 17 of your Readings Booklet, and answer questions 41 to 49.

- 41.** In the first stanza, the heat of summer in Saskatchewan is effectively conveyed through word choices such as
- A. “dancers,” “mid-day,” and “morning”
 - B. “August,” “rise,” and “freshness”
 - C. “desert,” “exhausted,” and “wilt”
 - D. “early,” “plump,” and “peak”
- 42.** As used in line 13, the word “spent” means
- A. hardy
 - B. empty
 - C. valuable
 - D. wrinkled
- 43.** In lines 9 to 13, the speaker’s focus on the three separate containers **mainly** reinforces the idea of the
- A. artistry of the baskets
 - B. necessity of the shelling
 - C. efficiency of the activity
 - D. frustration of the exercise
- 44.** The metaphor of the oyster shell (lines 14 to 17) is reinforced by the word
- A. “depearled” (line 6)
 - B. “emptied” (line 8)
 - C. “plucking” (line 12)
 - D. “expelling” (line 13)
- 45.** The phrases “this harvest ritual” (line 23) and “this same rite of summer” (line 25) suggest that shelling peas is a
- A. chore
 - B. protest
 - C. drudgery
 - D. ceremony

Continued

46. In line 26, the speaker's statement "There is no boredom here in repetition" **mainly** suggests
- A. that providing for a family is simply hard work
 - B. that work can ultimately become automatic
 - C. a belief in self-sufficiency through nature
 - D. the satisfaction of interacting with nature
47. The phrase "you become the eternal peasant" (line 28) suggests that the act of shelling peas is
- A. useless
 - B. ageless
 - C. mindless
 - D. senseless
48. Lines 39 to 41 evoke and reinforce a sense of what can be **best** described as
- A. anticipation
 - B. resentment
 - C. fulfillment
 - D. relaxation
49. Read the following lines, and answer the question below:

"depearled" (line 6)

"thrums the gems into the bucket" (lines 16–17)

"turn the seasons between your thumb and fingers"
(lines 39–40)

Which of the following pairs of phrases from the poem could **most effectively** be added to the images above?

- A. "suit your handedness" (line 11) and "spent shell" (line 13)
- B. "one with a million" (line 24) and "rite of summer" (line 25)
- C. "abounding fascination" (line 29) and "a mere extension" (line 30)
- D. "tiny emeralds" (line 37) and "hold the rain in your hands" (line 41)

- VII. Read the excerpt from the play on pages 18 to 21 of your Readings Booklet, and answer questions 50 to 60.**
- 50.** The word “exonerated” (line 24) means
- A. unduly punished
 - B. freed from blame
 - C. released on parole
 - D. unfairly persecuted
- 51.** When Keller says “It ain’t gonna end *till* they move back” (line 46), the “It” he is referring to is
- A. parental denial
 - B. Ann’s mourning
 - C. Chris’s reproach
 - D. public condemnation
- 52.** In lines 51 to 55, Ann’s attitude is one of
- A. anger
 - B. regret
 - C. disbelief
 - D. criticism
- 53.** Ann stopped visiting her father in jail (lines 64 to 69) because she
- A. moved far away from the prison
 - B. could not tell him that she is dating Chris
 - C. became depressed by the prison environment
 - D. recognized the significance of her father’s crime
- 54.** Mother’s responses in lines 70 to 83 are motivated by
- A. anger
 - B. denial
 - C. revenge
 - D. aggression

Continued

55. Mother refuses to discuss Larry because she cannot
- A. acknowledge Larry's death
 - B. accept her husband's opinion
 - C. accept Ann as Larry's fiancée
 - D. acknowledge the family's guilt
56. Keller's statement "they were whippin' us with the telephone" (lines 96 to 97) implies that
- A. the products were often flawed
 - B. commercial orders were often cancelled
 - C. workers were threatened by management
 - D. production could barely keep up with demand
57. In lines 93 to 108, Keller justifies Ann's father's actions through
- A. criticism
 - B. accusation
 - C. contradiction
 - D. rationalization
58. Keller attempts to persuade Ann (lines 93 to 108) that her father's actions were
- A. inconsequential
 - B. understandable
 - C. unbelievable
 - D. interesting
59. When Ann says "He just wants everybody happy" (line 115), she is
- A. defending Mr. Keller
 - B. criticizing Mr. Keller
 - C. comforting Chris
 - D. warning Chris
60. The central idea of the excerpt is **best** expressed in the statement
- A. "What your father did had nothing to do with Larry" (line 73)
 - B. "All right, Dad, forget it" (line 86)
 - C. "That's a mistake, but it ain't murder" (line 107)
 - D. "He shoulda cried all night" (line 112)

VIII. Read the short story on pages 22 to 24 of your Readings Booklet, and answer questions 61 to 70.

- 61.** In the context of the first sentence, the phrase “high-water mark” (line 1) suggests an occasion that was
- A. most memorable
 - B. highly insignificant
 - C. undeniably disastrous
 - D. frightening in retrospect
- 62.** The comment in parentheses in lines 2 to 3 suggests that the
- A. narrator is fond of telling this story
 - B. story has far-reaching significance
 - C. friends of the narrator doubt the truth of the story
 - D. humour in the story is only appreciated by those who experienced it
- 63.** The narrator’s way of dealing with Briggs’ concerns characterizes the narrator as being
- A. overly cautious
 - B. cunningly deceptive
 - C. genuinely concerned
 - D. deliberately malicious
- 64.** The irony of Briggs’ experience with the spirits of camphor is that the camphor
- A. almost suffocates him
 - B. causes the dog’s attack
 - C. evaporates too quickly
 - D. revives the narrator

Continued

65. The extent of the family confusion in this excerpt is conveyed by the phrase
- A. “the old wooden bed up there was unsafe” (line 9)
 - B. “We had visiting us at this time a nervous first cousin of mine named Briggs Beall” (lines 15–16)
 - C. “Roy had to throw Rex” (lines 86–87)
 - D. “like a gigantic jig-saw puzzle” (line 91)
66. The narrator characterizes Briggs as being
- A. neurotic
 - B. cowardly
 - C. overly organized
 - D. extremely sensitive
67. In the phrase “a frantic endeavor to extricate me” (line 67), the narrator’s formal language used in juxtaposition with the situation in which he finds himself
- A. develops the suspense
 - B. introduces a serious tone
 - C. contributes to the humour
 - D. changes the point of view
68. The narrator’s claim that his mother “always looked on the bright side of things” (line 93) is ironic considering the statement
- A. “My mother opposed the notion strongly” (line 8)
 - B. “It was my mother who, in recalling the scene later, first referred to it as ‘the night the bed fell on your father’ ” (lines 41–42)
 - C. “my mother . . . came to the immediate conclusion that her worst dread was realized” (lines 47–49)
 - D. “My mother began to weep when she saw him” (line 89)

Continued

69. The event that triggers the whole chain of misunderstanding is the

- A. overturning of the narrator's army cot
- B. mother's concern that the bed is unsafe
- C. fear that Briggs has of dying in his sleep
- D. mother's assumption that the father is badly injured

70. The central irony in the story is that

- A. Briggs does not wake up
- B. the grandfather does not return
- C. the dog does not wake up earlier
- D. the bed does not fall on the father

English 33: Part B

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